

## UPON THIS ROCK

Major McKinley and the Republican Party Stand.

## THE GOSPEL OF PROTECTION

And the Testamentary Evidence of Its Inspiration Shown

## BY THE INDISPUTABLE FACTS

Which He Eloquenty Unfolded to West Virginians From Wetzel and Tyler Counties, and More Especially the "Elkins Invincibles," from Sistersville. Local Application of His Logic—How Sound Money Treads Along at the Same Gait with a Sound and Protective Tariff.

CANTON, O., Oct. 16.—Congressman James H. Coddington, of the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, led a delegation of several hundred people from the Lehigh valley to the McKinley home this morning and introduced them as miners, mechanics, business men and other citizens representing that territory. The party was organized in the towns of Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming and Carbon and adjacent territories. The greetings to Major McKinley were most cordial and their demonstration was enthusiastic. Tyler and Wetzel counties, of West Virginia, sent greetings to Major McKinley with a delegation of representative citizens in a special train of twelve coaches, which reached Canton about noon. Sistersville furnished the greater part of the crowd, organized as the Elkins Invincibles, named in honor of Senator Elkins. The party greeted Major McKinley with cheers and hurrahs. They were introduced by R. L. Moore and P. A. Shaner.

Among Major McKinley's visitors to-day was a party coming from the northern peninsula of Michigan. They were on the way two whole days, having started from Calumet, Houghton and vicinity Wednesday. The party was small and made no formal demonstration, but called at the house, where they had a friendly visit with Major McKinley.

The response to the West Virginia delegation was as follows:

My fellow Citizens:—There are a large number of witnesses here to-day to the promises which your spokesman has given as to what West Virginia will do on the 31 day of November. If you do as well as you can, I assure the people of Ohio and here, that I will be more than satisfied. I am glad to meet and greet you in Canton to-day. I REMEMBER TWO YEARS AGO TO HAVE PASSED THROUGH THE TOWN OF SISTERSVILLE AND TO HAVE SPOKEN FOR A LITTLE WHILE TOGETHER WITH YOUR DISTINGUISHED SENATOR, ELKINS, UPON THE PENDING QUESTIONS DIVIDING THE PARTIES OF THE COUNTRY. I CONGRATULATE YOU THAT AT THE END OF THAT CAMPAIGN YOU RECORDED A SPECTACULAR VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ADDED ONE MORE VOTE TO THE REPUBLICAN STRENGTH IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. I TRUST THAT THE PEOPLE OF WEST VIRGINIA HAVE NOT CHANGED THEIR MINDS SINCE THAT ELECTION, AND THAT THEY ARE NOW, AS THEN, IN FAVOR OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF OF SOUND MONEY AND OF HONESTY IN PUBLIC AS WELL AS IN PRIVATE TRANSACTIONS.

I am glad to receive this visit from my fellow citizens of West Virginia. You come not only from the great old centre, but from two of the agricultural counties of northern West Virginia, both of which, I believe, coal mining counties, both widely traversed by great trunk railroads and largely interested in the material development of the resources of your state. Such being the case, I am surprised to be told by your spokesmen that one of these counties has in past elections been supporting a policy which is certainly opposed to the best interests. I am glad to be assured that she means to no longer support a policy that has retarded the growth and development of the resources of the United States, a policy that robs your farmers of good markets and good prices, and your miners and laborers of good wages, the reactionary and un-American policy of free trade. If there is a farmer or laborer here, or anyone elsewhere, who may read what I say, who doubts the truth of this statement, I beg him to contrast, if he will, first, the condition of the farmers and laborers in this country in 1832 with that of the farmers and laborers of other countries in the world; and, secondly, to contrast the comparative advantages of a protective tariff against a free trade policy and its own condition now and during the past three years in contrast with that of the previous three years.

Self Examination Asked.

Let him then examine the prices paid for his products or for his labor in 1832, '34 and '35, under a threatened or actual operation of a tariff for revenue only, law with the price for wages he received in 1830, '31 and '32 under a protective tariff; and if he does not find the change from the old system to the new disastrous to him, then we will be perfectly content for him to sustain by his vote the present policy and cast his lot with the party which, in part at least, continues to uphold free trade.

Gentlemen of West Virginia, passion and prejudice have no place in such an examination. Party predilections should not influence our calm and sober judgment. Parity or sectional bitterness cannot properly enter into this consideration. Let each man, let each citizen, let each person experience he his own guide, let him be governed by the truth and abide by it, and the Republican party will be entirely satisfied with his decision.

MY FRIENDS, THE POLICY OF PROTECTION TO AMERICAN FARMERS, INDUSTRY, ENTERPRISE AND LABOR IS A BROAD NATIONAL POLICY. IT IS NOT A TINGE OF SECTIONALISM IN IT; IT IS BOUND IN TRUTH AND WHOLENESS IN PRACTICE. IT IS NOT narrow and provincial, but wide in its blessings and its benefits, always promoting industrial growth, always nationalizing individual effort and advancing just aspirations and hopes of the American people. It is the doctrine of true patriotism; the welfare of our country and our countrymen first; our home and our families first; an ardent, sincere and genuine Americanism that loves our flag better than any other, and would rather subvert our own interests than the interests of any other people or any other nation of the world. It is not the policy of one state against another, or one group or section of states against another, but it is for the benefit of all—a policy that injures no American interest, but promotes them all. It is true to this principle only that the Republican party advocates its restoration.

How They Used to Talk.

The way your orators used to talk to you was as if the tariff was a good thing for the Ohio farmer and laborer, but a positive detriment to the West Virginia farmer and laborer; as if it could benefit the miner of Pennsylvania, but injure the miner of West Virginia; as if the wheat and grain grown in Kansas or the best product of Nebraska would grow rich by its operations and the cotton and sugar planters of Texas and Louisiana become impoverished under it. Time and time again you have heard them declare that while protection might be a good thing for New England it was a curse to the west and south. You know better now after having lived these years and a half experience under the people and the government did Republican speakers and papers make monstrous against this madness, but of no avail; and so the people gave it a trial. With what result? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured us one and all? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured every interest in every industry in West Virginia? Have not the people and the government grown steadily poorer under its destructive operations? Have not both producer and consumer been injured? The southern, in common with all the other states, steadily advanced under the protective system, if there was a difference between them and the northern states, and it was in their favor steadily every year from 1870 to 1890, simply because their resources were greater and their development more general and rapid.

THE CENSUS OF 1890, AND OTHER RELIABLE REPORTS SHOW THE GREATEST GAIN IN THE SOUTH OF ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

AND THE ENORMOUS STRIDES OF THE DECADE FROM 1870 TO 1890 MAY WELL CHALLENGE ADMIRATION AND PRIDE. I DOUBT IF A SIMILAR EXHIBIT OF SUCH REMARKABLE ADVANCEMENT TOWARDS COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING SUPREMACY OR THE ADVANCEMENT AND UPLIFTING OF THE CAUCASIAN RACE CAN BE FOUND ON ANY OTHER PAGE OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

In August, 1888, eight years ago, I delivered an address before the Chautauqua association of Atlanta, Ga., in which I endeavored to point out to the people of that and other southern states, the great advantage it would be to their material interests to sustain and advocate the protective policy and in that connection cited the statistics of the advancement of the south under the American protective system as the best possible argument for its continued enforcement.

Remarkable Progress of the South.

Imposing as has been the progress from 1870 to 1890, the growth of the south from 1880 to 1890 is still more remarkable, and I want to call your attention to some particulars of it. According to the statistics quoted by General James Lawrence in a Republican speech at Augusta, Ga., on the 8th day of the present month, he said: "Between 1880 and 1890 the true valuation (not the assessed valuation) of real and personal property in the south increased from \$7,641,000,000 to \$11,634,000,000, a gain of \$3,993,000,000, or 50 per cent; while the England and the United States combined only gained \$2,900,000, or an increase of only 22 per cent. The value of farm property in the south in 1880 was \$2,314,000,000; in 1890, \$3,182,000,000, a gain of 37 per cent. The increase in farm values in all other sections was about 30 per cent. In 1880, the south had \$257,400,000 invested in manufacturing. In 1890, she had \$639,285,000, or an increase of \$381,885,000, or 47 per cent. While the gain of the entire country was about 121 per cent. The value of the manufactured products of the south in 1880 was \$407,454,000. In 1890 it was \$917,689,000, a gain of over 100 per cent. In 1880 the factory hands in the south received \$75,917,000 in wages. In 1890 they received \$222,118,000. In 1890 the south had invested in cotton manufacturing \$1,976,000,000. In 1890, \$61,100,000, and now about \$129,000,000. In 1880, the south had \$3,600,000 invested in the cottonseed oil industry. It has now more than \$30,000,000 so invested. The railroad mileage of the south has been increased since 1880 more than 25,000 miles, a cost in building new roads and the improvement of old ones, of over \$1,000,000,000. In 1880 the south made 397,600 tons of pig iron. In 1890 it made 1,702,038 tons. In 1890, the south's output of coal was 6,000,000 tons. At present it is at the rate of 30,000,000 tons per year.

Thus, my fellow citizens, all occurred after the so-called "crime of 1873," when the free coinage of silver was suspended. No other section of this country, no other section of the world made such progress as the south made between 1880 and 1890, AND DURING ALL THAT PERIOD WE WERE ON A GOLD BASIS, ONE DOLLAR AND ALL OF THEM EQUAL TO THE BEST. AT THE SAME TIME WE WERE UNDER A PROTECTIVE TARIFF POLICY THAT ENCOURAGED OUR OWN DEVELOPMENT AND THE INCREASE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURES.

Do you want to turn your backs upon this policy, which has made the south what you want a return of that prosperity which you so signally enjoyed from 1880 to 1890. (Cries of "you bet we don't"). Then, my fellow citizens, the way to accomplish that is to vote for that party—not for the individual—but to vote for that party that has always stood for protective tariff and believes in protecting our own as against all the world. This, my fellow citizens, has been the principle of the Republican party from the beginning. It believes that the business of this country must be done with dollars that are worth 100 cents each in every state of the union, and in every part of the civilized world. We do not want a cheap dollar any more than we want cheap men. We no more want free silver than we want free trade. We want good money and a protective tariff, and then we want our votes, on the 31st of November, to tell the whole world that this is a government of law and a government of integrity and of unshaken honor.

I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call and trust that the 31st of November will record, as your spokesmen have indicated, that the electoral vote of West Virginia will go into the right column. I will be glad to meet and greet you all.

Wage-Earners to Visit McKinley.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.—Two thousand workmen left here tonight over the Baltimore & Ohio for Canton, Ohio, where they will be received by Major McKinley to-morrow. There are in the excursion 600 members of the wage-earners association, 800 employees of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, 500 potters and seventy members of the Malster Club.

Coming One Thousand Strong.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 16.—An excursion of 1,000 persons from Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties, left here tonight for Canton, to pay their respects to Major McKinley.

## MORE TESTIMONY

That Candidate Bryan Called Workingmen Public Beggars.

JAMES CAMPBELL MAKES OATH

That He Said It in His Presence—Wage-workers who were protesting against an act which reduced their wages were told by the man who is posing as the workingman's friend that they were public beggars—He has never denied it.

It will be remembered that on the first of the present month the Intelligencer published an affidavit, backed by confirmatory statements, from Charles Bryant, of Anderson, Indiana, to the effect that while the committee of window glassworkers were in Washington in 1893, protesting to the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, against the reduction of the duty on window glass, in a conversation after the hearing was over, William Jennings Bryan, the present free silver candidate for President, addressed the wage-workers who asked for the duty as "public beggars." They were trying to show him how the proposed reduction would result in a reduction of their wages when he made the remark. The reduction of the tariff was made and the reduction of wages followed. Mr. Bryant contributed his share toward bringing the window glassworkers and all other workers to a condition bordering on beggary, whether they were public beggars before that or not.

The Intelligencer's publication, which was not only sworn to, but was based on other equally good authority, created an interest in labor circles throughout the country, and when Mr. Bryant arrived in Wheeling on the same day the article was printed, he was interviewed as to its truth. Mr. Bryant was described by the Register as reading Mr. Bryant's sworn statement regarding the scene in the committee room and quoted his reply that the official short record of the proceedings of the committee would show whether the incident had occurred or not.

This was an evasive answer to the charge, and one which was not worthy of a man who aspires to the presidency of the United States. The affidavit distinctly stated that the conversation between Mr. Bryant and the glassworkers occurred AFTER the official hearing was adjourned and not during the proceedings of the committee, consequently it would not appear in the official record. Mr. Bryant knew this and yet he deliberately turned off the question in the manner mentioned. His explanation did not explain.

The Intelligencer announced in connection with the publication of Mr. Bryant's affidavit that other gentlemen who were present with the delegation stood ready to make oath to the truth of the statement. Since then several have done so. Yesterday the Intelligencer received from Mr. James A. Campbell, a former president of the National Window Glassworkers' organization and one of the best known men in the labor circles of America, the following additional affidavit, which confirms in every particular the statements made herebefore:

Another Affidavit.

A committee, representing the Window Glass Workers' Organization of America, composed of John P. Eberhart, president, A. M. Hammett, treasurer, and James Campbell, all of Pittsburgh, Pa., G. L. Calk and John Kealey, of Jeannette, Pa., Charles Bryant, of Alexandria, Indiana, and Joseph Riggs, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, were sent to Washington in September, 1893, to protest against any reduction of the tariff on window glass. We produced conclusive evidence on a fair-minded foundation that reduction of the tariff would result in a reduction of the wages of the workers. Notwithstanding the evidence, the tariff was reduced and a reduction of the workers' wages followed.

W. J. Bryan, now candidate for President on the Democratic ticket, was a member of the ways and means committee at that time, and after the committee had adjourned, a manufacturer who was present, got into a conversation with Mr. Bryant and was explaining to him the beneficial result that the people of this country had received under the protective tariff system, and if the tariff on window glass was reduced, as they proposed, it would be forced to reduce the wages of the workers, which he had no desire to do. Mr. Bryant looked him straight in the eye and said: "You are a robber." One of our committee spoke up and said: "Mr. Bryant, if the employer is a robber, what are the working men?"

One of our committee spoke up and said: "You are public beggars." One of our committee spoke up and said: "We do not consider it begging to ask for protection against the cheap labor of foreign countries." He said: "Nevertheless, you are public beggars." And with that, left the committee room. The above is substantially what occurred after the ways and means committee had adjourned.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

October 12, 1896.—Personally appeared before me, J. D. Patterson, mayor of Harrisburg, James Patterson, who being duly sworn, doth say that the foregoing statement is true and correct.

J. D. PATTERSON, Mayor.

The First Statement.

As many readers may not have read the original affidavit, the one which Mr. Bryant attempted to ignore, it is herewith re-produced. He has never yet denied that it is a truthful statement, though repeatedly asked about it. He only contents himself with giving the evasive answer alluded to above.

Following is the first affidavit:

(Copy.)

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 25, 1896.

Mr. CHARLES E. Flood, Moundsville, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 23d inst. received. You ask me to take oath to what I stated in answer to your former letter. In substance, I said that myself and others were sent to Washington in 1893 for the purpose of making a statement before the ways and means committee in reference to the tariff on window glass. Some of our men had a conversation with Mr. Bryant after the full committee had adjourned. I was not present all of the time they were talking with him, but was present and did hear Mr. Bryant say: "You are public beggars." The answer was made, "We do not beg, upon it as begging to ask for protection against the importation of foreign products." He then said, "Nevertheless, you are public beggars." He left us with this.

To all of this I will swear.

Yours truly,

CHARLES BRYANT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this September 25th, 1896.

EDMUND JOHNSON, Notary Public.

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

At Columbus, Ohio, Last Night—Six Thousand People in Line.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—One of the biggest political demonstrations in the history of the city was given in Columbus to-night in honor of General Alger's party. There was a parade of city and township Republican clubs, in which 6,000 men participated. General Alger's party boarded the trolley car, "Electra," at the Union depot and rode down High street, reviewing the parade from the car.

Colonel George D. Freeman, grand master of the parade, was seriously injured just before the parade started. His horse shied at some fireworks, and fell, Colonel Freeman going down under the animal. His skull was fractured and grave doubts are entertained as to his recovery.

The meeting at the park ring after the parade was a monster one. Fully 8,000 people were packed into the immense building. General John Beatty, of this city, presided, and the famous Columbus glee club sang campaign songs. Generals Alger, Howard, Stewart, Skelton and Corporal Tanner addressed the meeting, which did not adjourn until near midnight.

LITTLE BOY BRYAN

And His Losing Trip Through Cities and Towns of Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 16.—Michigan outdid itself to-day in welcoming William Jennings Bryan and the nominee returned the compliment by breaking his own, as well as all other campaign records. He spoke to twenty-three meetings, beginning at 7 o'clock this morning at Muskegon and ending at Lansing close to midnight. The aggregate number of his hearers probably surpassed all previous figures, considering the size of the cities where he spoke. Except in one or two minor instances, the enthusiasm was marked. Most of the candidate's hearers to-day belonged to the farming class and at nearly every town the vehicles which had carried them in, lined the side street for blocks.

Mrs. Bryan accompanied her husband to every platform from which he spoke, and when his addresses were made from the rear of the car, she stood by his side.

Floral tributes were literally showered upon her and one of the private cars was nearly filled with the fragrant offerings. At many stations she gratified the crowds by distributing posies from the rear of the car.

Lansing was reached at 7:30 o'clock and a torch-light procession three blocks in length was in waiting. Excursion trains from adjacent districts had been carrying visitors into the city nearly all the afternoon and the principal streets were almost impassable.

Three meetings had been arranged here, one in a large clothing establishment to an audience of women; the second in the Star theatre and the third on the stand erected in front of the capitol building.

What Has Bellare Ever Done to Him?

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Further details of Mr. Bryan's itinerary in Ohio were completed to-day. After leaving Zanesville next Monday night, he goes to Bellefonte, Ohio, stopping at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, stopping for short speeches at the important stations on the road and laying over at Bellefonte that night. Leaving Bellefonte in the morning he will go to Youngstown, where a stop of about two hours will be made and thence to Sandusky, where a night meeting has been arranged for.

Palmer and Buckner in the South.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 16.—Generals Palmer and Buckner and their party arrived in the city from Montgomery, at 1:40 this afternoon and were met at the depot by representative citizens headed by Col. D. E. Hughes, president of the Palmer and Buckner club, and escorted to the Battle House. After dinner, the ladies of the party were taken down the Bay shell roads and about the city in carriages while the distinguished candidates were in the ladies' parlors of the hotel. On the way down from Montgomery they made short addresses at Evergreen, Brewton, and Greenville, Ala., where there were large crowds gathered to greet them. They will leave this city at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning and will make short speeches at Scranton, Biloxi, Mississippi City and Bay St. Louis, reaching New Orleans at 2 p. m.

Politics Will Run Them.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Two presidential candidates will invade Chicago the latter part of the campaign. The Democrats have secured a pronounced lead from Senator Palmer that he will canvass Cook county and make a number of speeches. William J. Bryan will also be here, and is scheduled for seventeen speeches in the three days he will spend in Chicago. In addition to Senator Palmer, John R. Fellows, of New York, Alexander P. Humphrey, of Louisville, and the entire gold Democratic state ticket will be here making speeches. The Republican national committee has also arranged for the appearance of some of its brightest lights.

Had to Arrest Somebody.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Among the second cabin passengers who arrived on the steamship Werdendam to-day from Rotterdam were two men whose names were not on the published list of passengers. Their tickets bore the names of John Williams and Henry Smith, but the men themselves were John F. Kearney and Thomas Haines, respectively. Kearney and Haines were arrested on September 13, in Rotterdam for having dynamite bombs in their possession and as being concerned in a conspiracy against the lives of the czar of Russia and the queen of England. They tell stories of suffering in imprisonment without evidence against them. The over-zealous detectives of Scotland Yard are blamed for their detention.

Three Firemen Killed.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—Three firemen were killed and six badly injured in a fire which broke out at the Chemical warehouse of Gilman & Co. The dead firemen are: Edmund Laporte, Harry King and Sylvan Charpentier.

Ohio Postmaster Robbed.

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The post-office at Granville, the house of Democratic University, was entered last night, the safe cracked and \$3,500 secured by the robbers.

## THE POPULISTS

Are all at Sea, and Don't Know "Where They Are At."

CHAIRMAN BUTLER CLAIMS

Many States for His Party, but Kindly Concedes that West Virginia is Doubtful—He Claims that there is No Menace impending from the Fusionists, and that, if they are on "Perfectly Lovely Terms" with the State, it is Not Recalculable with Other Avoynals—What Team Watson Says About the Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Senator Butler, of the Populist national committee, returned from Chicago this morning. He expressed himself as satisfied with the result of the meeting of the Populist executive committee, and also with the general outlook. "There are only four states," said he, "in which fusion has not been arranged—Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee. An adjustment will be reached in Florida and Tennessee without doubt. So far as Georgia is concerned the state will go either for Bryan and Watson or Bryan and Sewall. An adjustment in North Carolina is difficult because the Democrats rejected several very fair propositions, which were made. Regarding the middle western states Ohio can be classed as doubtful; Indiana, with the fusion arranged, is safe for Bryan; and Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa are in the balance. I regard it as safe to assume that the chances are even in those states that in the two of the four will go for Bryan and allyer. Kentucky is safe, West Virginia and Maryland are doubtful with the chances I think, strongly in favor of Bryan in the former. In Maryland the result will depend upon the Republican farmers. If there is enough disaffection among them to offset the gold Democratic defection in the state, Bryan will carry the state. For the population there is a general gold Democratic defection in Baltimore. I think, than in any city west of New York."

Senator Butler at noon stated that he had not received Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance, which the latter is quoted as saying he had mailed to the senator on Wednesday. Mr. Butler declined to discuss the probable character of the letter or to say whether he would give out the letter when received, but his friends say that it is probable he would not consider it his province to make it public in case it should be received by him before it is given to the press. They argue that it is customary for the candidates themselves to make public such documents, and that there is no question of etiquette involved.

Senator Butler and the national committee are represented by a sub-committee consisting of vice chairman Washburn and Mr. Read, the Georgia man, who are now on their way to Georgia to confer with the vice presidential candidate, and they will be followed by other members of the general committee in case there is any call for their presence at the conference.

The purpose of the visit is understood to be to prevail upon Mr. Watson to accept with good grace the general committee's policy issued from Chicago as the proper policy of the party, to leave the detail of party management to the committee and to cease his public criticisms of the committee's course. Senator Butler does not admit that there are differences between Mr. Watson and the party managers, but it is no secret that the committee has felt considerably annoyed by Watson's attack upon its fusion policy.

It is stated to be a mistake to conclude as appears to have been done in certain quarters that the visiting committee will make an effort to secure Mr. Watson's withdrawal from the contest, or that the national committee is desirous of accomplishing this result. On the contrary, it is their earnest desire to keep Mr. Watson's name on the ticket as being in the best interest of Mr. Bryan and the Populist party. There has been some apprehension on the part of some members, though apparently it has not been shared by Chairman Butler, that Mr. Watson might carry his resentment against the fusion policy to the extent of declining the nomination or of putting his acceptance on the condition that fusion in such states as Kansas and Colorado should be arranged so far as to include a Watson representation, and apparently this feeling still exists to a degree.

Senator Butler denies the story which originated in Chicago that there has been a personal difference between himself and vice chairman Washburn, but states that on the contrary, the best possible feeling exists between them.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for vice president, to-day wired the Atlanta Journal as follows, regarding the publication of his letter mailed to Chairman Butler, accepting the nomination: "Mr. Butler must decide as to the letter. I did not wire Butler not to come. On the other hand I expressed a willingness to see the committee here."

POPULIST STATE TICKET

In Wood County will Not Appear on the Ballot, Except—

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 16.—The ballot commissioners have thrown out the entire Populist state ticket. As far as they are concerned, none of the names comprised in it will appear on the ballots in this county. The reason for this action as given by them is that the nominations of state officers made by petition was not legal, as said petition was not signed by the necessary 1 per cent of the total vote cast at the last election.

Provided that 1 per cent was not more than 1,000, the latter number being sufficient, it is too late to get more names on the deficient petitions, but if proper proof be furnished the circuit court clerk that the candidates in question were properly nominated and certified to in some other county or counties by a petition or petitions having the requisite number of signatures, the clerk of this county may place their names on the ticket here.

In this way the Populists may get their entire state ticket on the ballots in this county. Otherwise the Populist column will be headed by the name of Walter Hamilton, followed by the county clerk endorsed by them.

"Andy's" Fruitless Wailing.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 16.—Andy Edmonson, who is going about like the traditional lion, seeking to devour

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Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 16.—The ballot commissioners have thrown out the entire Populist state ticket. As far as they are concerned, none of the names comprised in it will appear on the ballots in this county. The reason for this action as given by them is that the nominations of state officers made by petition was not legal, as said petition was not signed by the necessary 1 per cent of the total vote cast at the last election.

Provided that 1 per cent was not more than 1,000, the latter number being sufficient, it is too late to get more names on the deficient petitions, but if proper proof be furnished the circuit court clerk that the candidates in question were properly nominated and certified to in some other county or counties by a petition or petitions having the requisite number of signatures, the clerk of this county may place their names on the ticket here.

In this way the Populists may get their entire state ticket on the ballots in this county. Otherwise the Populist column will be headed by the name of Walter Hamilton, followed by the county clerk endorsed by them.

"Andy's" Fruitless Wailing.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 16.—Andy Edmonson, who is going about like the traditional lion, seeking to devour

## THE POPULISTS

Are all at Sea, and Don't Know "Where They Are At."